## Testl for PHYS 2130 section 091

Date: $7^{\text {th }}$ Feb. 2007
Student First Name:
Student Last Name:
Student Rocket ID:

## You may use the backside of all pages. No calculators are allowed.

Questions 1: The sentence below may be completed by either of five alternatives. Write the letter corresponding to the alternative which is impossible.
A body can have (a) velocity east and acceleration east. (b) velocity east and acceleration west. (c) zero instantaneous velocity and non-zero instantaneous acceleration. (d) constant acceleration and changing velocity. (e) constant velocity and variable acceleration. (1 point)

Question 2: A golfing team must play on a putting green with an alligator pit. Figure 1 shows an overhead view of one putting challenge of the team; an xy coordinate system is superimposed. Team members must putt from the origin to the hole, which is at xy coordinates ( $8 \mathrm{~m}, 12 \mathrm{~m}$ ), but they can putt the golf ball using only one or more of the following displacements, one or more times sequentially:

$$
\overrightarrow{d_{1}}=(8 \mathrm{~m}) \hat{\mathrm{i}}+(6 \mathrm{~m}) \hat{\mathrm{j}}, \quad \overrightarrow{d_{2}}=(6 \mathrm{~m}) \hat{\mathrm{j}}, \quad \overrightarrow{d_{3}}=(8 \mathrm{~m}) \hat{\mathrm{i}}
$$

The pit is at coordinates $(8 \mathrm{~m}, 6 \mathrm{~m})$. If a team member putts the ball into or through the pit, the member is automatically disqualified. What sequence of displacements should a team member use to avoid the pit? Write your answer in the table below as a sequence of any combination of displacements using only one symbol $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}}_{1}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{~d}}_{2}$, or $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}}_{3}$ in each cell of the table. You may leave extra cells blank. (1 point)


Fig. 1 Question 2.

Answer 2:

| $1^{\text {st }}$ <br> step | $2^{\text {nd }}$ <br> step | $3^{\text {rd }}$ <br> step | $4^{\text {th }}$ <br> step | $5^{\text {th }}$ <br> step | $6^{\text {th }}$ <br> step | $7^{\text {th }}$ <br> step | $8^{\text {th }}$ <br> step | $9^{\text {th }}$ <br> step | $10^{\text {th }}$ <br> step |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Question 3: Figure 2 shows an arrangement in which four disks are suspended at rest by massless cords. The longer, top cord loops over a frictionless pulley and is attached to a fixed wall. All four discs have the same mass. The tensions in the shorter cords are $\mathrm{T}_{1}$, $\mathrm{T}_{2}$, and $\mathrm{T}_{3}$ as shown. What is the ratio $\mathrm{T}_{2} / \mathrm{T}_{3}$ ? (1 point)


Fig. 2 Question 3

Question 4: A child is able to hold a toy car of mass $m$ in contact with a vertical wall, at rest, by exerting a horizontal force of magnitude F on it. If the magnitude of the acceleration due to gravity is g , what is the minimum coefficient of static friction $\mu_{\mathrm{s}}$ between the car and the wall? ( $\mathbf{1}$ point)

Question 5: Figure 3 shows a conical pendulum, in which the bob (the small object at the lower end of the cord) moves in a horizontal circle at constant speed. (The cord sweeps out a cone as the bob rotates.) The bob has a mass $m$, the string has length $L$ and negligible mass, and the bob follows a circular path of radius $r$. The magnitude of the acceleration due to gravity is $g$. What is the tension $T$ in the string? Your answer can only involve the known quantities, $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{r}$, and g. ( $\mathbf{2}$ points)


Fig. 3 Question 5

Question 6: A loaded penguin sled weighing $W$ rests on a plane inclined at angle $\theta$ to the horizontal (Figure 4). Between the sled and the plane, the coefficient of kinetic friction is $\mu_{\mathrm{k}}$. Once upward motion has already begun what value of $F$ is required to move the sled up the plane at constant velocity? Your answer can only involve the known quantities W, $\theta$, and $\mu_{\mathrm{k}}$. ( 2 points)


Fig. 4 Question 6

Question 7: You throw a ball at a speed of $\mathrm{v}_{0}$ at an angle $\theta$ to the horizontal. Find the highest height $h$ from its initial point of release, if the acceleration due to gravity is $g$. ( $\mathbf{2}$ points)

